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and Dr Poutrin has done it with skill. His sketch well shows our present knowledge and must serve as a basis for all future work in this field.

FREDERICK STARR

Étude anthropologique des Populations des Régions du Tchad et du Kanem.

R. GAILLARD and L. POUTRIN. Paris: Emile Larose, 1914. 8°, pp. 111. (Extrait des Documents scientifiques de la Mission Tilho, Tome III).

In the study of the populations of the Chad region by Drs Gaillard and Poutrin, we have at once a contribution to knowledge and a model of method. The work is purely somatological and it is, in a sense, a trial case and a test. To what degree is physical anthropology worth while and to what results can it actually lead? The authors worked independently of each other upon the little-known populations of the islands and borders of Lake Chad: their methods of measurement being rigidly controlled and identical, the results are combined as if taken by one person. The measurements made were numerous and permit the calculation of a great number of proportions, indices, etc. Comparisons are made between the result secured and similar data relative to other peoples and races,—Congo natives, American Indians, Europeans. The peoples investigated form four well-marked groups,—the Boudouma, Kanembu, Oulad Sliman, and Jeda, the Oulad Sliman being Caucasic. The authors believe that their results permit successful solution of questions of origin and movement. A sketch map and a series of portraits accompany the work, which is also abundantly illustrated by curves, diagrams, and outlines.

FREDERICK STARR

Anthropological Report on Ibo-Speaking Peoples of Nigeria. Part IV.

Law and Custom of the Ibo of the Asaba District, S. Nigeria. Part V.

Addenda to Ibo-English Dictionary. Part VI. Proverbs, Stories, Tones in Ibo. NORTHCOTE W. THOMAS. London: Harrison and Sons, 1914. 8°, pp. VI, 208; XIV, 184; VIII, 114.

In the three volumes before us, similar in form and style to preceding parts, Mr N. W. Thomas, Government Anthropologist, continues his studies upon the Ibo-speaking peoples. The populations here investigated are those of the Asaba district, which includes a number of large towns and a total population of 200,000 people. The town of Asaba itself is situated directly upon the Niger river at about 6° 20' N. While the population of the district is fairly homogeneous, four or five dialects